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PEACE in Nicaragua," the dispatches announce. Let the natives make the most of it; it will not be with them long. THE Journal agrees with Mr. Holman

when he says that the Hoke Smith pension policy "is a piece of blamed idiocy." It is very unfortunate for the President to be compelled to leave Buzzard's

Bay when the blue-fishing is at its best. THERE should be no protracted strugple over the repeal of the silver-purchase law, but it is probable that there

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date the city has paid in interest \$21,632 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan crowd.

It is rumored that the gamblers and toughs will sacrifice Sullivan to save Buskirk. No doubt Buskirk would sacrifice the rest of the outfit to save him-

WHAT is Gresham doing with Blonnt's report, anyway, before Mr. Cleveland has seen it? Did not the latter gentleman say that Blount was "my commis-

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as the price of this "business administration."

IT is announced that the silverites will send unemployed men to Washington in the hope of influencing Congress to continue the purchase of silver. Better set them at work at home with the money it will cost to make them a lobby.

A NEW YORK life insurance company is furnishing the money with which the running expenses of this city are being paid. That is, the money which was declared, in 1891, to be sufficient to pay the city's expenses was exhausted some

It might be well for some friend of humanity to look up the records and find out how often Mayor Sullivan usurped the privileges of a higher court when he was acting as police judge, and sent unfortunates brought before him to State's prison. It is hardly probable that the Mullen girl was the only victim.

THOSE people who have drawn their money out of banks and placed it in safe-deposit boxes have contributed largely to the money stringency. Now that the unreasonableness of their conduct has been demonstrated they owe it to the community to return their money to the banks, where it will do

WHEN Mayor Sullivan was acting as police judge he, it now seems, sentenced offenders to prison for a term of years, Buskirk does not go so far; he contents himself with construing the Constitution when the "reform" administration gets itself into a hole. There is nothing like assuming a power if they have it not, according to these worthies.

THE recent visit of Secretary Carlisle to New York excited no interest among the bankers of that city. Although they were engaged at the time in a very important negotiation with the savings banks, looking to a large purchase of bonds and increase of circulation, they did not think it worth while to seek the Secretary's advice. They seem to have ganged him.

Ir has taken the managers of the world's fair a long time to realize the necessity of a sweeping reduction of expenses if they wished to achieve even a modicum of financial success, but at last the pruning knife is being applied vigorously. If it had been done sixty days ago the finances of the fair would have been in much better shape than they now are.

THE Chicago Journal has a just conception of the eth ics of Board of Trade speculations. "There is as much legitimate business in a corner in September wheat," it says, "as there is in a game of draw poker. The stakes keep doubling up until one side or the other is frightened or squeezed out; then there is a show down, and the man that has the biggest hand takes the pot." And, we may add, there is no more room for sympathy with the loser in one case than

in the other. happened to many veterans to receive, instead of a check for their pension money, a notification that their names had been dropped from the rolls. Quite a number of such cases occurred yes- | funding business in which he and some terday. The sight of an old soldier, of his friends were directly instrumental

the office of the pension agent with tears running down his wrinkled cheeks at the unexpected announcement that the paltry stipend once allowed him has been cut off is not a pleasant one to contemplate. When one recalls what the veteran went through, the sacrifices he made, the hardships he endured and the services he rendered one cannot help thinking that it is mighty small business for the government to be going through the pension list with an electric light and a microscope in search of cases that can be cut off on some trivial technicality. The government of the United States never appeared to poorer advantage than when it turns its back on an old soldier and sends him away with tears running down his cheeks and without the pittance of pension money he had expected to receive.

A BELATED DEFENSE.

After many days, and after several thousand names of pensioners have been suspended, Commissioner Lochren has written a letter which is intended to be an explanation of the policy of the Pension Bureau. One of the first paragraphs of the letter reads:

No one whose opinion is entitled to consideration has, as I think, had the hardihood to claim that the great mass of adjudicated pension cases is permeated with

Then Secretary Hoke Smith, ex-Pension Commissioner Black, Representatives Tarsney, of Missouri, O'Niel, of Massachusetts, and scores of other Democratic legislators, and the Cleveland press of the Eastern and Southern States are persons, and the representatives of persons, whose opinions are "not entitled to consideration." At the outset, Hoke Smith and the President's press declared that the pension rolls are permeated with fraud and that the plans of the Secretary would result in the dropping of 100,000 names and the saving of from \$18,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually. Just the other day Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds reported the discovery that 321,000 pensions had been granted by the late Commissioner in defiance of a decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey—a statement which seems not to have been noticed by Commissioner Lochren. He reiterates the setting aside of the ruling of Secretary Bussey causing specific disabilities to be rated, and declares that such disabilities are not contemplated by the law. That is, if a claimant is given \$4 per month because of rheumatism and \$4 each for two other causes of disabillity he is not entitled to a pension unless his general disability incapacitates him for manual labor so as to render him unable to earn a support. That ruling changes the scope of the act of 1890, making it a dependent, instead of a dis-

ability pension law. Commissioner Lochren charges that partisan leaders may try to arouse feeling against the bureau. Such is not the case. The men who are complaining are the suspended men and the thousands who are really suspended without having received notice. He emphasizes the declaration that the most of the special examiners and their chief are Republicans. That has nothing to do with the case. The chief examiner accepted a much lower salary in order to stay in the bureau, while the others who accepted positions did so upon the pledge to carry out the Hoke Smith order to purge the rolls, one of them writing to a friend in this city that of seventy cases he had examined in a brief space of time over fifty were marked either for suspension, for reduc-

tion, or to be dropped. Doubtless the Commissioner, as a veteran, believes in the pension laws, but he is alone in the bureau. All his subordinates are named by others. The head of the law service in the bureau is a man who is notorious for glorying in the lost cause, and who went to Richmond to join in the demonstration over the bones of Jeff Davis. Outside of the Commissioner, the controlling elements in the bureau are of the Hoke Smith Union-soldier-hating variety. Since Smith became Secretary he has been assailing the pension laws and their administration. After five months of this sort of thing, and when thousands of pensioners have been dropped in compliance with the Hoke Smith policy, the disavowal of Commissioner Lochren is too late.

WHAT DOES THE MAYOR DO?

One of the arguments used in favor of the adoption of the city charter was that it created the office of police judge, thus relieving the Mayor of the duty of holding a daily police court. It was admitted that this would involve an increased expense, the salary of the police judge being \$2,000 a year, but it was claimed that the city would gain by it, as the Mayer would then be able to devote his time to the large affairs of municipal administration and to looking after the interests of the city in general. This was a legitimate argument, and had weight in causing the people to regard favorably the proposed change in the form of city government. They felt that the city had outgrown the stage in which the Mayor should act as a police judge, and that the public interests required a change.

The salary of the Mayor at present is \$4,000 a year. It has been two years and four months since he was relieved of the duties of police judge at a cost to the city of \$2,000 a year, in order to enable him to devote his entire time to the public interests. Under the circumstances it = seems appropriate to ask, what does he do? The solution of the question can be simplified by telling in part what he does not do. First, he does not act as the city's legal adviser. Although a lawyer he saves the city nothing in this regard, as it has to pay \$3,000 a year for a city attorney appointed by him. Sec-THE quarterly payment of pensions ond, he does not see that the laws are now going on in this city is marked by | enforced. Although as chief executive one feature never witnessed before. of the city he is specially charged with There have been many of these quar- that duty he notoriously neglects it. terly payments, but never before has it | There has not been a day since his election when the laws were not violated. Third, he does not look after the financial interests of the city, as witness the wretched mismanagement of the re-

bent with years and infirmities, leaving | in causing the city to default in payment of its bonds, thereby incurring an extra interest charge of \$23,360 a year. Fourth, he does not look after the business interests of the city, as witness its entanglement with the two street-railroad companies, the garbage contractor, etc. Fifth, he does not require the police to protect property and enforce the law in emergencies, as witness his cowardly conduct during the strike of street-railroad employes. Sixth, he does not require his Board of Public Works to repair the streets, as witness the terrible condition of a large number of gravel streets which only need repairing to make them passably good. Seventh, he does not stand between taxpayers and tax-eaters, as witness the large increase in the pay roll of the city government and the onerous burdens imposed on the people by the arbitrary acts and rulings of his Board of Public Works.

Going outside of his official duties as prescribed by the charter, we do not find that Mayor Sullivan has done or is doing anything to advertise the city or to advance its interests in any way. There is no evidence that he has devoted any part of the time which he gained by being relieved of the duties of police judge to promoting the general welfare. He is not prominent in any public movement. He has not been instrumental in bringing a single manufactory to the city. He has never originated or been connected with any plan for bringing people here or for bringing the city into notice in any way. What does he do?

An interview with Representative Holman, of this State, is published, in

which he savs: I am not in favor of abolishing silver ney. We cannot get along without it. am not prepared to say that free coinage would not put us in as bad shape as we are now under the Sherman law. I believe we can meet on a line between the extremes and restore confidence and business. There need be no alarm about money. There is now more money in the country than has ever been. It is held simply in the money centers. Repeal the State bank tax law and money will be as plenty as beech leaves. I am uncompromisingly opposed to the repeal of that law. We are not ready to return to wildest money. Local currency tends to unsettle trade and to create incredulity in commercial centers. I have failed to find one man in my district who favors the repeal of the State bank tax. It

will not be repealed, in my opinion. This is a pretty frank expression and shows that Mr. Holman is fairly sound on the money question. We gather from it that he is opposed to inflation, to free silver coinage and to the repeal of the tax on State bank notes. We should be glad to believe that all the Democratic members from this State stand with Mr. Holman on these propositions.

WITH wheat at 52 cents a bushel and hogs at \$5 per hundred it is not surprising that farmers should be fattening their swine on wheat. If they can market their hogs at present prices there will be a good profit in all the wheat fed at present prices. It should be remembered, however, that there is a strong probability of wheat advancing. The foreign crop is not likely to be more than an average, while the home crop threatens to be short. There is considerable old wheat in the country, but a brisk demand would soon exhaust it Farmers should not sacrifice their wheat nor feed it to hogs unless the price of the latter keeps up to a point that makes it clearly profitable. The next three or four months may see a great advance in

THE financial outlook is decidedly improving. The situation in New York is distinctly better. The money stringency continues, but there are indications of returning confidence. There are several millions of gold on the ocean en route for New York, and the signs point to an increase of this movement. The gold reserve in the treasury, which for several weeks has been below the traditional \$100,000.000 mark, now exceeds that amount. Bank failures have almost ceased, and a general survey of the field shows that only a fractional percentage of the whole number have suspended, many of which will resume. Altogether, there are very encouraging indications that the worst is over.

THE exodus of foreigners from this country, as reported from Denver, cannot be regarded as a misfortune in these days when so many men are out of employment. Large numbers of them, especially of the Italians, came here with no intention of becoming citizens, and it is well that they take their savinge and depart now, before becoming a burden on charity. If the financial depression shall result in checking undesirable immigration it will not be without its benefits.

THE Sentinel thinks Receiver Hawkins will perform acceptably all the duties of his "somewhat new and important field." "Somewhat new" is good. Mr. Hawkins's experience as county sheriff, United States marshal, manipulator of the schoolbook ring and head of the police board can hardly be considered as an apprenticeship to the banking business. The new field is certainly new to him, as well as important.

Was Mr. Hawkins thriftily looking ahead to the time that Denny would be Mayor when he made such haste to get that receivership! It looks so. Mr. Hawkins is one of those Democrats who is never happy without an office.

If the evidence in regard to the firing of the cold-storage house at the world's fair is found to be true, an excellent opportunity will be afforded to Chicago justice to see that somebody is hanged.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

City and Country, "Some of these city visitors ain't got the sense they was born with," said Mrs. Jason, "What do you think! One of 'em was fool enough to complain that they didn't make as good postage stamps here as they did in town."

No Title. "Er-this joke of yours," said the editor; "you have no title to it." "Why, I thought I put a head on it." "Oh, the head is there all right, but I said you

Ad Astra. The woman of the present makes us wonder and With her lofty aspirations and her reach toward regions higher;

had no title to the joke. It belongs to Diogenes."

Though her reachings often take the form, when on the stage she goes. Of attempts to touch the zenith with her tiny,

tinted toes.

TURNS HIS NEMESIS ON

Frenzel Announces that He Will Hereafter Shut Off Mr. Vonnegut.

Attempt to Rush Through a Salary Grab Is Temporarily Defeated-Mr. Vonnegut's Usual Commentary on Existing Affairs.

Shortly after the calling to order of the School Board last night the "white-winged dove of peace" flew from the room and did not return during the whole of the session. Upon the call for communications Commissioner Vonnegut arose and offered his regular communication, which was as follows: To the Honorable Board of School Commissioners: Gentlemen-At our last meeting a member of this board insinuated that I had some secret, dishonorable motive for reminding the board of unfulfilled promises. He spoke of masquerade and rivalry between clearing house banks and nonclearing house banks. I herewith protest against these insunuations and solemnly declare that my motives are: (1) To induce the faulty party to the fulfillment of its promises; (2) to convince them of their own wrong; (3) to bring the wrong effectually before the public; (4) to re-peatedly remind the public of the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

The public is too much subject to indifference, especially if a wrong has existed for a long period, or has become more or less universal. They feel their impotence against the law, and when the time of changing the law comes they feel their impotence against the manipulation of those whose interest it is to leave the laws un-changed. I feel it to be my duty to contribute my share to keep up the agitation. The mentioned member expressed the willing-

ness of the board to accept favors. Now, if the treasurer-elect will favor the board with the amount of interest that can be obtained on cash balances, let him do so. If he cannot obtain them let him come to me and I will assist him. The promise is equivalent to a note, for whose payment the signer has been repeatedly but unsuccessfully, dunned. Now he says: "You have dunned me enough; I am tired of it. Understand me well; I don't want to hear of it any more. Let us have peace." And a enorus of henchmen joins him by exclaiming: "Let us have peace." CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

When the reading of the communication was completed it became President Frenzel's turn, and thereupon the dove, which had begun to flap its wings in a threatening manner while Vonnegut was speaking, flew from the room in the most precipitate way. The President said:

"I have been investigating the question as to the propriety of permitting these communications to be read at each session of this board. I have read the parliamentary law on this topic and the rules of the board, and in the light of both I will say that under the order of communications it is not in order to read this manner of communications. This is the method provided for persons outside of the board to reach it, and is not intended for the benefit of the

As he continued, the usually serene and calm Mr. Frenzel grew very warm in his remarks, and continuing he said: "And another thing I want to say, that it is a breach of parliamentary law for a member to indulge in personalities such as has been indulged in by the member who has just finished reading the communication, and I do not intend to violate this doctrine of the law because the member happens to be one of long standing in the board or advanced in years. I desire to say right now, once for all, that this is the last time the Chair will permit these communications to be read and the proprieties to be violated. I want it distinctly understood that I do not intend to permit in, the year to come, the disturbing of the meetings by these communications as I have in the past year. If the board thinks I am wrong in this I will submit to its decision. The next order of business is the reports of committees.'

At the conclusion of Mr. Frenzel's little speech Mr. Vonnegut arose and addressed the Chair. "There is nothing before the house but the reports of the committees,' the Chair replied.

"ljust want to-' "Will the member sit down?" "I just want to say-

"The member is out of order; will be sit "Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for that ruling, as it-"If the member persists in talking when he is out of order I will appeal to the "-relieves me of the responsibility of bringing this question before the public at every meeting of the board," and then Mr.

Vonnegut sat down. After this incident peace reigned for a few brief minutes, and the dove would perhaps have returned had it not been for the introduction of a resolution favoring advancing of the salary of the superintendent of buildings and grounds from \$1,200 per annum to \$1,400. The resolution was reported from the finance committee and was opposed by Mr. Coffin, who thought under the present state of money matters the board ought not to begin advancing salaries. Mr. Martindale also opposed the raise but put his objection upon the ground of worth. The discussion became very heated and statements made on both sides of the house were sharply contradicted from the other. Mr. Roth went into a lengthy bardone by this official for many years past and the amount of money required to do the work. During the course of his historical recital he asserted that never before in the bistory of the board had so much work been accomplished with so little funds. This statement was promptly contradicted by Mr. Scott, who said that on the contrary, there had been more money expended this year than in any previous year, and that the property was in a more dilapidated condition than ever before. A motion afterwards prevailed to

lay the question over till the next meet-Mr. Russe introduced a resolution for the appointment of Miss Georgie Alexander as clerk to the superintendent of schools and that her salary be increased to \$1,000 per year. A motion favoring the adoption of the resolution provoked another heated discussion. The board was unanimous on the question of appointment, but were not s unit as to raising the salary. Mr. Roth, who was friendly to both the appointment and increase, succeeded in killing the whole thing by a motion to lay on the table after a motion to amend had been made, and then did not know how to get ont of the dilemma. A motion was made to adopt the resolution and the rules of parliamentary law were winked at long enough to permit the passage and Miss Alexander

was appointed at the increased salary. The report of the treasurer showed warrants drawn for the month of July to the amount of \$24,424.92, and a total balance on hand of \$56,956,26. The assistant secretary reported that the bond of County Treasurerelect Sterling R. Holt had been filed with the board, and it was referred to the finance

committee. A resolution was adopted authorizing the librarian to call upon so many of the janitors of the public schools as deemed necessary to assist in removing the books from the old to the new library building. The report of the committee on library showed an increase of 184 books during the month, with a circulation of 21 -874, an increase of 1,534 over July of last year. The contract for printing the manual was awarded to the Sentinel Printing Company on its bid of \$205.

Commissioner Scott tendered his resignation as a member of the committee on buildings and grounds, which was accepted, and the chairman announced that he would make an appointment at the next meeting of the board to fill the vacancy.

Not a Graduate. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In your issue of June 16, in an account of the commencement exercises of the Indianapolis School of Elecution and Oratory, my name appeared as a graduate and the recipient of a diploma. This statement is incorrect. I am not a graduate of that school, never having attended it, and I do not know its principal.

MARGARET M. McCluer.

MEDIA, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 2.

The Monument's Railroad Tax, To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals I find this paragraph in an editorial in the Journal of this morning:

In the course of a controversy with President Langsdale relative to the funds for the com-pletion of the monument, Hon. W. H. English asserted that so much of the tax as had been expected from the railroads would probably never be realized.

Please allow me to say that I did not assert anything of the kind. I have no information on the subject. What occurred

was this: Mr. Langsdale reported the amount of tax due the monument commission, according to the fare of the tax returns of 1891-2, to be \$125,945. Of this sum he estimated \$124,000 would be collected. He then added that \$26,000 more might be expected from the railroad tax. Now, the point I made was that the railroad tax was already included in the above \$125,945, and that instead of more being added by the railroad tax, that nothing would be added from that source, because it was already included in the \$125,945. I think this is plain enough. did say if the railroad tax should be decided to be illegal, that the roads which had paid would be apt to call on somebody to refund the illegal tax, where paid under protest, but as to how the matter was likely to be decided I offered no opinion. and have no information. I think, however, that the railroads should pay a just proportion of tax, and hope they will be made to do it. I presume I was reported as you have stated, but the report was a mistake. W. H. ENGLISH.

PENSION PAYMENTS BEGIN

Largest Day of Its Kind Ever Known at the Indianapolis Agency.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.

Banks Cash the Checks-A Hundred or More Old Soldiers Dropped from the Rolls-Several Sad Scenes.

Yesterday was the first day of the quar-

terly pension payments by the agency in

this city, and it was the largest day of payment that has ever been known in the city. When the suspension of the Indianapolis National Bank was announced and the subsequent reports of its condition became known, some of the pensioners, who knew that the bank was a United States depository, thought the suspension would affect the payment of their claims. Then came the appouncement that the banks of the city would pay cash for all the checks presented in son. This announcement it was that caused the unusually large attendance yesterday, and persons from out of the city who had never before come to the office in person came in and received their money. The general scarcity of money also had a great deal to do with the large attendance, as a number of the pensioners who have heretofore been able to wait a few days for their money were this time compelled to have it as soon as it was obtainable. Long before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour for opening the office, a large crowd of men and women had assembled at the door of the pension office, knowing the effect of the rule, "first come, first served." Many of those who came early went away late, and departed sad and dejected, some of them in abject misery. The cause of this was the wholesale dropping from the rolls of men who had for years been paid pensions and had no intimation that there was any likelihood of their being dropped. It was generally remarked that, to say the least, it was a very peculiar method to notify the pension office to withhold payment and not notify the pensioner of the action until he appeared at the office for payment. The method adopted amounted to absolute cruelty in many instances, where old and decrepit men were not informed they had been dropped from the rolls until after they had spent four or five hours waiting for their money, and being pushed and jostled in a crowd that would have been exhausting to a young man. To men of their age it was almost more than they could endure. The pension office refused to give any statement last night as to the number

notified from the office when they presented their certificates that they had been dropped, but the number was fully one hundred. The pension office clerks admitted that the number was large, but said that they were forbidden to say snything about it. There were many touching incidents connected with this method of informing the old and battle-scarred soldier that his faithfulness had been purposely forgotten. One very old and feeble veteran turned away from the counter with tears in his eyes, when informed by the clerk that they had orders from the Pension Department to withhold payment on his certificate. When the clerk turned from the roll book with the old soldier's certifi cate, a look of sadness and pity spread over his face and his voice had a very perceptible tremor in it as he said to the man, who was old enough to be his grandfather: "I am very sorry for you, my friend, but we have orders to withhold payment." The poor old man seemed dazed for a moment. He could not realize that he was not to receive his pension, and, as he turned away with the tears streaming down his brown cheeks, he said: "They've forgotten me, have they?" Only those who fought side by side with men who are now pensioners can fully realize what this action means to some of them. One man, in relating an incident connected with the notification of suspension, said that he felt like sharing his money with one old man beside whom he had fought through the war and knew to be deserving of a pension. The four banks that furnished the cash with which to pay checks had selected E. E. Rexford, cashier of the Indianapolis National Bank, to make the payments, and, at 5:45 o'clock yesterday morning, he was at the bank with his load of money to be disbursed during the day. When the hour for payment arrived he had \$105,000 ir cold cash piled upon the desk from which he drew to pay checks as they were presented. As soon as the doors of the office were thrown open to the waiting pensioners, there was a rush for the counter where the certificates were presented and the vouch-

ers signed. The method pursued was expeditious and safe, and about the only mathod of identification that could be successfully employed where there was such a crush of people. When the pensioner presented his certificate at the counter, the clerk who received it referred to the rolls for the name of the pensioner and the certificate was then passed to another clerk, who issued the check for the amount and handed the check to chief clerk Oliver Engley, who stood upon the counter where he could obtain a good view of the crowd. When Mr. Ensley received the check he called out the name that appeared upon it, and the person in the crowd to whom it belonged answered when his name was called. "How much?" asked Mr. Ensley. The pensioner would respond by stating the amount for which the check was given. and if it corresponded with the amount upon the check, which it always did, the check was handed to him. After receiving his check the pensioner retired from the room and took his place in the line of men waiting for their turn at the cashier's desk. where they received their money. This line grew in length very rapidly, as the clerks issning checks were able to issne them much faster than Mr. Rexford could pay out the cash. By 10 o'clock the line reached to the west walk of Illinois street. a half block distant from the pension office, and was gradually lengthening. It had become apparent that an assistant was needed in the work of cashing the checks. and W. F. C. Golt, who had been assistant Mr. Rexford at the Indianapolie National, was placed in the of fice as assistant. But even with the two cashiers, the clerks issuing checks worked faster than the cashiers and the crowd swarmed upon the street and jammed one another into the remotest corners of the room. The women were provided for in a separate room, a private room in the building having been secured where their checks were cashed. There were a few money sharks on the scene offering to cash checks for 50 cents, but they did but very little business, the pensioners, most of them preferring to take their place in the line and waiting for payment in the regu-

There are in all 58,000 pensioners to be paid from this agency and it will require ber of pensioners paid yesterday was 3,233, and the disbursement, \$124,470.50. This represents the number of persons paid and amount paid out in actual cash over the counters. In addition to this there were six thousand checks sent out by mail last night calling for \$250,250. Pension Agent Ensley says that he expects to have completed the payments by next Tuesday night.

Banks at Fort Wayne, Madison and several other cities throughout the State announce that they will cash the checks upon presentation without discount.

MRS. SARAHT, BOLTON DEAD

The Indiana Poetess Passes Away at the Advanced Age of Eighty-One.

Sketch of This Famous Woman-"Paddle Your Own Cance," "Union Forever" and Other Poems Known the World Over.

Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, the Indiana poetess, died between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her residence, 504 South New Jersey street. For many weeks she has been lingering between life and death. suffering with heart disease, and at her advanced age of eighty-one years there was but little hope of recovery. Her end came very peacefully. No arrangements will be made for the funeral until a favorite nephew, Bolton Smith, of Memphis. Tenn., reaches the city.

The picturesque type of women to which Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton belonged is fast passing away, and soon it will become merely traditional in this part of the country. As the years go on this type recedes further and further by the advance of civilization. Sarah Tittles Barrett, the eldest child of Jonathan B. Barrett and Esther Pendleton Barrett, was a native of Newport, Ky., having been born there Dec. 18, 1811. Her ancestors were of good lineage, her grandparents being distinguished by their ability and for their patriotic services. When Sarah was a very little girl she came with her parents to Indiana to reside. Her reminiscences, quoted from her life, written by the late J. W. Gordon, were to this effect: "As there was no road for wheels, we were obliged to travel on horseback." They accomplished their journey in safety and reached their home, which was a log cabin with puncheon floor and all the rude furniture of the pioneer. It was at this time that the first mapiration of poetical thought came to the little girl, who, in later years, became the poetess whose name and verse are known the world around. Amid the rough life of the early settler, Sarah passed her youth, sharing the duties of the household. She had no educational advantages. She learned to cook, wash, sew and knit. None could afford to be idle. But in that life she established good habits of mind and body, and in it were laid the foundations for a noble

When Sarah was quite a young woman, the family moved to Madison, where the children might be educated. She was much behind children of her own age, but t was an incentive to her. She advanced rapidly, and was soon among the foremost in the school. Hon, Jeremiah Sullivan alowed her the use of his library, and this delighted her. Sarah T. Barrett's first pubished poem appeared .a the Madison Banner when she was about fifteen. From that time on, until she was married, she wrote nearly every week for the newspapers of Madison and Cincinnati. She attracted the attention of literary people by her productions and in this way became acquainted with Nathaniel Bolton, who owned a paper in Madison, and this led to their marriage Oct. 31, 1831. They removed to Indianapolis and Mr. Bolton went into business with his stepfather, Judge Smith. They established the Indianapolis Gazette, the first newspaper ever published in the State capital. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton settled upon the tract of land upon which the hospital for the meane now stands. They moved into the town for a while, where a daughter was born to them, and then went back to the farm where a son was born. At this date Mr. Bolton planted the trees that now line the lane from the National road to the hospital. So many people stopped at their house that they finally decided to make it public and a sign "Tavern, by Nathaniel Bolton" was raised. Mrs. Bolton attended to all the housework. Here parties were given at every meeting of the General Assembly and among those who were there were Robert Dale Owen, Jesse D. Bright, Michael G. Bright and others.

In October, 1810, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, visited there and a grand reception was given. Mrs. Bolton wrote a poetical address for the occasion. There has been no great occasion from that day to this that Mrs. Bolton has not written poetically upon the subject. Her power of imitation was very strong, and it is said her poem on "Poe's Death," in the style of his "Raven, equaled his own immortal verses in rhythmic measure and poetic thought. Mrs. Bolton wrote for the dedication of the Grand Hall in 1851 and on the visit of Louis Kossuth to the United States in 1852. In 1847 Mr. Bolton was elected State librarian and Mrs. Bolton assisted him in his work. There was great need of carpets for the rooms and Mrs. Bolton sewed them. While thus engaged she planned and wrote a poem, "Paddle Your Own Cance," which has been translated into many languages and sung all round the globe, A verse

Nothing great is lightly won, Nothing won is lost: Every good deed nobly done Will repay the cost. Leave to heaven in humble trust All you will to do. But if you succeed, you must Paddle your own canoe.

Mrs. Bolton accompanied Mr. Bolton to Switzerland, where he was appointed a consul, and while there she traveled extensively. Mr. Bolton was taken ill abroad, and only lived to get home. He died in 1858. Love of country was always an inspiration to Mrs. Bolton, and no poem of the war did more to rally the friends o the Union than her "Union Forever," written in March, 1861. After much sorrow, Mrs. Bolton bought a country place, Beech Bank, which she has owned ever since. Upon the occasion of a second visit to Europe, she visited the Meissen china factory and had a set of dishes made. She put upon each piece a poem or verse in her own handwriting. When she came home she brought it, and as nothing of the kind had ever been seen here, it was the talk, and wonder, and admiration of the friends for years. For many years Mrs. Bolton resided at Beech Bank, where she hospitably entertained her friends. For a number of years she has leased Beech Bank and made her home with her granddaughter at No.

504 South New Jersey street, this city. Mrs. Bolton preserved in dress and manner the characteristics of early years. She always wore full skirts and her hair combed down over berears. Some bit of lace or muslin she wore on her head, and more frequently than not a mantle was thrown over her shoulders. Her friends were those of other years than now, and these were growning fewer as time passed by. She was a woman of keen intellectual powers, which she retained to the last. She had the eccentricities of geneus, and these were as interesting in their way as her more conventional moods. She passed through a life of more than ordinary vicissitudes with undaunted beroism, and through all its changes of joy or sorrow. The music of her imagination has sung to many another heart. In 1880 "The Life and Poems of Sarah T. Bolton" was compiled by Hon. J. W. Gordon. Some of her best poems are not included-one especially, "The Wentworths." Some of her poems are as popular and well known as scriptural stories, but often the name of the writer none who repeat them could tell. Mrs. Bolton has written until within a short time of her death, and her beautiful thoughts are treasured in the secret drawer of many a desk. To the knowledge of her friends, no writing of hers was ever reected by a publisher. In all there was dignity and grace. There are many old families of this city whose joys, sorrows or experiences are the subject of some poem in her book, and always her friends would receive some effusion in thyme at the recurrence of bridal or other anniversaries. Her sympathetic nature found expression in lines at all times. The songs she has sung will ever be conspicuous in the literary annals of the Hoosier State.

A Campaign Reminiscence.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Some of them were parading with torobes shouting for "Grover and clover." Some of them, even in Pennsylvania, were carrying beautiful transparencies marked some-

thing like this: CLEVELAND DOLLAR WHEAT.

They have got Claveland, but where is